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called Slieve-true, is one of these cairns of stones which are found in Ireland, and the northern* countries. These stones have no regular form, but are a confused heap; they are commonly believed to be funeral piles of the dead. About a mile N. E. from hence is a cairn similar to the above, called Cairnnacade. Adjoining Slieve-true is the Ree-hill where a horse-market

* Dr. Johnson speaks of some of these cairns in his journey to the Western isles; and concludes they were funeral monuments of the dead. Mr. John Bell (of Antermony) also says; "In the northern extremity of Siberia, about 8 or 10 days journey from Tomsky, there is a plain containing the tombs of several heroes who perished in combat. They may be easily distinguished by heaps of earth and stones with which they are covered." The cairns in this Kingdom are said to have been erected by the Ostmen, or Danes.

and race are held each Christmas-day; the country people resorting hither to taste the pleasures of the turf. The soil here is mostly covered with heath and moss, among which are found the bed-grouse or moor-cock; plover are also found below in the marshes. About two miles from the town, near the road leading to Ballyclare are two very romantic cascades, they are both situated in delightful dells, on the....

The second part of the description of Carrickfergus was printed verbatim from the copy sent to the publishers, with the exception of two or three words at the beginning, where the connection between the parts was evidently incomplete; the omission which has occurred cannot therefore be imputable to the Magazine, but must have arisen from some part of the Manuscript having been mislaid, or lost in the carriage to Belfast. EDIT.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF WILLIAM HAWES, M.D.

One of the chief promoters of the Royal Humane Society, for the restoration of suspended respiration, with some account of that benevolent Institution.

IN a warlike age, when the praise of the military hero occupies so much of public attention, both in conversation and writing, it may be useful to step aside and contemplate the characters of the benefactors of mankind, who seek to found their fame on promoting the happiness of their fellow-men, and with a noble enthusiasm, not well understood, nor duly appreciated in this selfish age, make good their claims to the truly honourable distinction of the civic wreath.

William Hawes was born at Islington, of respectable parents, on November 25th, 1736. After receiving his education at St. Paul's School, he went as an apprentice in the year 1751, to Mr. Corson, an eminent apothecary at Lambeth. On the termination of his apprenticeship he attended with great diligence the lectures given at the hospital, and by the dit-

ferent lecturers of the time. His favourite lecturer was the late Dr. George Fordyce, and on whom he attended for some time after he entered into business, living in his immediate neighbourhood. In 1759 he settled as an apothecary in the Strand; here he practised for many years, with considerable success to his patients and himself.

In the spring of 1774, Mr. Hawes published his "account of the late Dr. Goldsmith's illness, so far as it relates to the exhibition of Dr. James' Powder, together with remarks on the use and abuse of that powerful medicine, in the beginning of acute disease." Dr. Goldsmith was his intimate friend. Mr. Hawes' only motive in this publication appears to have been the wish of being serviceable to others, and to prevent men, if possible, from destroying their own lives by the injudicious use of strong, and what are called infallible remedies. "If the desire I have (he observes) to warn mankind against the fatal effects produced by the indiscriminate exhibition of various potent medicines has betrayed me into an improper warmth of expression,

I hope to stand excused by the humane and sensible part of the public, when it is considered that the preservation of the lives of my fellow creatures was my principal inducement to it." He acknowledges, however, with the greatest candour, that much good has arisen from the proper and skilful exhibition of Dr. James' Powder, in many cases of fever, but declares that he has also seen several cases in which it has proved highly injurious. In an advertisement to a fourth edition of this account, he remarks; "It is not my disposition to be uncan-did, nor my wish to injure the circumstances of any man, but whatsoever, in the form of medicine appears likely to produce a public injury, I am determined to expose. I have made quacks of all denominations my sworn enemies, but what medical man of honour and reputation would wish to be upon tolerable terms with the murderers of the human race?"

It may not be an unsuitable digression in this place, to notice the proneness to credulity, as exemplified in the extensive sale of quack medicines, which, since the days of Dr. Goldsmith, have increased in an astonishing degree. Dr. Goldsmith's death was supposed to be occasioned by taking Dr. James' Powders, a medicine which under judicious administration, has been found to be serviceable, but like all other potent medicines, may prove injurious in unskilful hands. But in later times we have seen men rise to eminence and wealth by the grossest impositions on public credulity. Dr. John Fothergill in his works had to caution against a quack medicine sold under his name, and we still see the imposition continued by advertisements in the news-papers, of Fothergill's Essence of Vipers, with a puff of its virtues, and claiming with evident falsehood, the sanction of his name. Dr. Brodum, of London, and Dr. Solomon, of Liverpool, continue to obtrude their nostrums and to offend the eye of delicacy by their puffing advertisements; the continuance of which, from time to time, prove the extent of their imposition, and the credulity of the public. Ignorance is the mother of credulity.

A few medical maxims extremely

simple, and of easy comprehension, would, if duly considered, remove this prejudice of the public mind, in favour of quack medicines.

Medicines to be really useful, must possess a considerable degree of potency, and if this power is unduly applied, it may produce much mischief. Hence we may see the absurdity of the phrase so often thoughtlessly used, "such an article is simple, if it does no good, it can do no harm." If it really be of this nature, it is probably equally incapable of doing good or harm, but too often it may not prove as innocent as suspected, but possess the power of doing much injury. A second maxim is, that no medicine can be suitable for every disease, combined as diseases frequently are with each other, and diversified as the temperaments and constitutions of mankind are, so that what may be suitable under certain circumstances, may under those of an opposite tendency be totally unfit. But quack medicines are indiscriminately applied to all, and doubtless they produce many hurtful consequences on the constitutions of the dupes, who so thoughtlessly use them.

We now come to notice the commencement of a society, which has been productive of much good, and in which the Doctor eminently and virtuously distinguished himself. It is to be remarked that in 1776 he received his diploma of M. D.

In the year 1767 a Society was instituted at Amsterdam for the recovery of the drowned, in consequence of some instances of recovery which had been happily effected a short time before in Switzerland. Memoirs of this Society were published, and a copy of them brought from Holland by Dr. Cogan; these he translated in 1773, in order to show to the British public the practicability of recovering persons who had hitherto been considered as dead, in consequence of being taken out of the water with every appearance of death. These Memoirs were no sooner translated, than they engaged the benevolent and humane mind of Mr. Hawes. He immediately advertised that he would pay rewards to those who would acquaint him, within a certain time,

of any person who had been drowned in his neighbourhood. This he did till the Society was established in the following year; and certainly he could not have given a more sincere or disinterested proof of his wish to promote so valuable and benevolent an object. In the summer of 1774 an association of thirty gentlemen, one half of whom were the friends of Dr. Cogan, and the other of Mr. Hawes, formed themselves into a society, whose object, like that of Amsterdam, was to promote the recovery of persons who were apparently dead by drowning; and like that society also, their views were at first confined to the recovery of drowned. Other respectable names were soon added to the list; and successful cases began to increase its numbers and reputation. Dr. Cogan during his continuance in England prepared the reports of the society, from year to year; that he did it with judgment, would be unnecessary to say, as he can do nothing but with the hand of a master. During this time Mr. Hawes was most zealously active in promoting the views of the infant Institution; but his wish to promote the welfare and happiness of others was not limited or confined to one point.

In the autumn of 1776, he gave his first course of lectures on suspended animation. The Doctor's object in delivering these lectures was to excite an investigation of the subject in all its branches, and particularly to lead the minds of medical students to it, and to induce them to examine into, and pay the most minute attention to all the received signs of life, in cases of suspended animation, whether from drowning, suffocation by the cord, syncope, inebriation, or trance, from noxious vapours, intense cold, and even lightning. These lectures were continued for several years, and answered the very valuable purpose of turning the attention of many of his hearers to this benevolent, novel and interesting subject. In 1777, the Doctor first published his "Address to the public, on premature death and premature interment." At a considerable expense he distributed seven thousand of his address in the course of a few months. He also offered the reward

of one guinea to any nurse or other attendant on any child or grown person returning to life by their humane attention, provided the fact was ascertained by a gentleman of the faculty, or attested by three credible persons. The Doctor asserts, and no one who knew him can doubt it, that his view in incurring such heavy expenses was the hope of exciting an universal attention to the subject of so much importance to mankind. Sometime in the year 1778 a more active post in the management of the affairs of the Humane Society devolved on him, by his being chosen register. This was still increased in the year 1780, when Doctor Cogan returned to Holland. On that event Doctor Hawes greatly regretted the loss of so able a colleague, and laments that the task of arranging and preparing the annual reports of the society should have "fallen into hands of such inferior ability;" but hopes that his zeal will compensate for the want of ability, that the important cause then intrusted to his sole care might not be permitted to languish. Those only who have witnessed the labour and fatigue which the multiplied concerns of the society necessarily impose on him who is intrusted with the entire direction of them, can justly appreciate the value and extent of his unceasing exertions for promoting a cause so near his heart, and with which his own happiness, as well as the happiness of others was interwoven. The Doctor remarks, that soon after this time the execution of the reports of this institution became more complex and intricate. As the instances of resuscitation multiplied, he observes that new and improved modes of treatment suggested themselves to skilful practitioners, and that other species of apparent death than those hitherto treated, were also brought within the reach of art. These circumstances arising from the liberal spirit and unexampled fervour manifested by the medical assistants, in the prosecution of their life saving views, concurring to render the task operose and complicated. But he adds, all these difficulties sunk before the pleasing contemplation of the immense good that would result to mankind from it. In 1781, Doctor Hawes published

“an address to the king and parliament of Great Britain, on preserving the lives of the inhabitants, and on regulating the bills of mortality.”

About ten years ago, Dr. Letsom, who had succeeded Mr. Horsfall as treasurer of the Humane Society, resigned, and Dr. Hawes was chosen as his successor. He had previously discharged that part of the treasurer's office which consists in examining into the claims for rewards and paying them. He therefore still continued his laborious exertions for supporting and extending the influence of the institution, which he had fostered with all the attention, assiduity, and interest of a parent.

Indeed, a man of less ardour, or zeal, or activity, must have failed in raising to that degree of eminence, which it now possesses, the Humane Society of London. The tide of prejudice, for many years, ran very strong against a set of men who presumed or pretended to bring the dead to life. In other institutions, the subscribers have the means of affording relief to some sick or distressed neighbours, or have something to dispose of, some good they can personally confer, but in this institution, there is nothing of the kind; which has been an obstacle to its establishment. Its patrons and promoters have, it is true, the Godlike satisfaction of knowing they contribute towards preserving the lives of many of their fellow creatures from premature death. They have a gratification too of a very superior kind, afforded them at the anniversary festival: they see men, women and children, whom they have contributed to rescue from an untimely death, walk in solemn and silent procession, expressing as they pass, their gratitude to God and to their benefactors. This is one of the most interesting and affecting scenes a man of feeling can witness; and it seldom fails to cause the tear of sympathy to steal down the cheeks of the spectators. It certainly required all the energy and undeviating perseverance of Dr. Hawes, to place this institution, in opposition to numerous difficulties, in that state of respectability and permanence in which he has left it, and to which such a cause is justly entitled. To

the same zeal for saving the lives of his fellow creatures, must we attribute his uniform attention to the establishment of similar societies in numerous towns of the united kingdom, and in various parts of Europe, America, and India.

The mind of Dr. Hawes was uniformly and ardently employed in the general cause of humanity. His views of beneficence were by no means confined to the object connected with the institution of which he was the zealous advocate, and unwearied promoter. He did not suffer his exertions to abate, because he could not succeed in the first, second, or third attempt; but persevered with uncommon ardour till he could obtain the object he wished to promote for the good of others.

He also published an *Examination of Wesley's Primitive Physic*, a work full of the grossest absurdities, and the most dangerous remedies, and which were likely to be destructive of the lives of many of those, over whom the name of Wesley had influence. This examination which passed through three large editions, it is believed has been very serviceable in promoting the humane and disinterested views of its author.

Numerous are the instances of his anonymous appeals to the public liberality for the relief of virtuous indigence, or unavoidable misery. In the year 1793, the introduction of the general use of cottons instead of silk, having occasioned, as was to be expected, a want of employment to the weavers of silk in Spitalfields, a great deal of disease, distress and positive want were the consequences. Dr. Hawes in his capacity of Physician to the London Dispensary, witnessed them with real anguish of mind, and lamented his own inability to afford relief. He made several appeals to the public, at length he became happily instrumental in preserving from absolute ruin nearly twelve hundred families. The following letter to a clergyman, is one among a great many, which his humane and benevolent mind dictated on the occasion, and which is inserted here as well to exhibit the benevolent views of the writer, as to show, that notwithstanding the great

wealth of England, misery in a very eminent degree is an inmate in many of the dwellings of the poor; and in London, that great mart of the world, extremes of luxury and wretchedness meet. The miseries and vices of St. Giles, and Spitalfields, are *strongly contrasted* with the luxury, and no less flagrant vices of Bedford-square, and Landsdown place.

“Reverend Sir,

“Permit me to address you, on the present occasion, and to return you my most sincere thanks for your voluntary exertions in behalf of the distressed weavers. Believe, Sir, it is not in the power of language to describe their long and continued miseries; miseries not brought on by idleness, intemperance, or a dissolute course of life; human wretchedness, absolutely produced by want of employment. My profession obliges me daily to be an eye-witness to the severe distresses, trials, and afflictions of these much to be pitied of our fellow creatures, whole families without fire, without raiment, and without food, and to add to the catalogue of human woes, three, four, and five in many families languishing on the bed of sickness. I am sure, Sir, you will believe me when I declare that such scenes of complicated woe are too affecting to dwell upon, and therefore shall conclude with my most earnest wishes, that by your pleading in their behalf, other divines may be animated to the same pious undertaking; I am certain that public benevolence will prevent the premature death of many, will restore health to numbers, and afford the staff of life to thousands of afflicted families. I am, reverend Sir, Your most obedient

Humble servant, W. HAWES.

Physician to the London Dispensary.”

Spital Square, Nov. 16, 1793.

No man could be more alive to distress of every kind than Dr. Hawes, and to a great variety of which he was a constant witness in his attendance on the poor, as physician of the London and Surry Dispensaries. In many cases he found them more in want of nourishment than medicine; having told them what was necessary he would afford them the means of procuring this nourishment, and hasten from them to prevent their overwhelm-

ing him with their gratitude. Instances, too, have frequently occurred of his overtaking persons in the street, whom he knew to be in great want of his taking his hand from his pocket and putting the means of relief into their hand, and passing quickly on. The instances of his benevolence, humanity, and real charity must have been numerous; for many of those which are known, have been incidentally discovered. It was truly said of him in the Morning Chronicle, a day or two after his death, that he was a man of whom it may with the greatest truth be asserted, that his only failing arose from an overflow of the milk of human kindness; that he was open and unsuspecting as noon-day; that his heart was always in his hand, and his benevolence unbounded; and that the tears and regrets of thousands would follow him to the grave, with the consolatory reflection that he is gone to receive the reward of a well-spent, active, useful, and virtuous life. As a friend he was sincere, and without the least reserve. In him was no guile. To his family he was the affectionate friend, and indulgent father, and by whom he was most deservedly and tenderly beloved. His highest gratification was to see those around him happy, and to contribute by every means in his power to promote their pleasures and comfort. His manners were kind and conciliating; his temper frank, generous, and uncommonly cheerful. On the evening of Sunday, November the 6th, 1808, he was attacked with a very painful disease, which, though the skill and attention of Messrs. Cline and Addington succeeded in mitigating, they could not remove. During this severe illness, his patience, composure, and resignation, were truly exemplary. The activity of his mind continued with him to the last, and to the last moment he was sensible. On Monday morning, December 5, he was at six o'clock, remarking on something that was passing; at a quarter past six, he gently closed his eyes on this life, with a look of affection and tenderness to those of his family who were then surrounding him. He was buried at Islington, on Tuesday December 13. Three mourning coaches, filled with his

relatives, and a few of his most intimate friends attended him to the grave. To these were unexpectedly added, in the square, seven other mourning coaches, filled with those friends who were desirous of thus publicly manifesting their esteem for him, and accompanying him to his last abode in this world. The church was filled, and the sorrow for the loss of such a man was abundantly visible.

To the foregoing account which is partly extracted from the *London Monthly Magazine*, with additional observations, we subjoin his character as summed up by a correspondent of the *Athenæum*.

"He was a signal instance of the good that may be done by a man whose heart is set upon it. He was indefatigable in the execution of his designs, and they were always designs of public utility or private beneficence. He employed much time laboriously and usefully which the greater part of mankind spend in sleep. During the whole of his life he was in his study by five o'clock in the morning, and sometimes as early as four. His frame was not robust, but he was upon the whole blessed with good health, it was the reward of exercise and temperance.

In the important affair of resuscitating the apparently dead, it is in the recollection of a few and but few, that he experienced a good deal of opposition and ridicule. Less perseverance and ardour than he possessed, would not have surmounted the difficulties with which he had to contend.

Though the Humane Society was the object of his particular affection and unceasing solicitude, he was not regardless of other charitable Institutions, to most of which (in the metropolis) he was a contributor. But his private benefactions far exceeded those that were public.

The poor of the two Dispensaries to which he was physician, found in him the kindest friend. He frequently discovered that they wanted nourishment rather than medicine and very largely did he relieve their wants. His custom was to order a butcher, baker, or publican, who lived near the patient, to send in meat, bread, or porter, at stated times. By

this means he knew that the poor people really had that which would benefit them. Thus did he restore many whom medical science could never have relieved.

To crown all, he was disinterested beyond any man that I ever knew."

More profit may be reaped from the contemplation of such a character, than from reading the lives of the most renowned warriors of antient or modern times. These dazzle with the false glare of ideal honour. The other diffuses a steady light to conduct "the way-worn traveller" to the heights of virtue; and to exhibit human nature in the most amiable point of view. "Go thou and do likewise," is the instructive lesson communicated by the perusal of such a life. Let us cherish the hope that the day will come when the laurels of the warrior will be viewed with abhorrence, but the unassuming wreath of virtuous exertion will bloom with immortal verdure.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF JOS. DOMBEY,
TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF
M. DELEUZE.

Concluded from Page 32, No. VI.

HAVING amassed a considerable collection from Chili, and received the honours he merited, Dombey returned to Lima, with the intention of sailing for Europe. But his great reputation had again excited an envious disposition towards him, and injurious reports had been spread that he carried on an illicit correspondence with the English. And so far did these calumnies prevail, that when he went with his companions to the house of the visitor general, this officer was so much prejudiced against him that he thought proper to receive him with contempt and insult. Dombey, whom no power could frighten, replied in a calm tone, "I would not put up with your insults if I were only a common traveller."—"And what would you have done?"—"I should have already pierced you to the heart; but, as I go to the king of France, to give him an account of your proceedings, and to obtain justice, it behoves me in the mean time to remain quiet." So saying, he left the house. The visitor having been better informed, thought it his duty to endeavour to repair